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	Visual	Auditory	Kinæsthetic
1st year	47	33	20
2nd "	40	25	35
3rd "	47	18	35

The author concludes that the ideational type is fairly constant, but discusses the small changes that, according to the figures, occurred. The monograph is a valuable one chiefly for its critical survey of methods and previous results.

F. KUELMANN.

The Nervous Correlate of Pleasantness and Unpleasantness, by M. MEYER, *Psychological Review*, July and September, 1908.

The author considers that the present confusion in the psychology of feeling is due in no small measure to the lack of attempts to determine the nervous correlate of feeling, which for him is the same as the nervous correlate of pleasantness-unpleasantness. To emphasize this confusion he summarizes the views of Lagerborg, Marshall, Stumpf, Fite, Lipps, Alechsieff, Miss Calkins and Pikler.

He then prepares the way by a theory of the structure and function of the nervous system, stated in mechanical terms, the essential point of which is a comparison of the nervous system to a very complex system of pipes filled with fluid, so interconnected through higher centres that an impulse given to the contained fluid at any point can be transmitted through the ramifications of the pipes to any other point. It is assumed that the resistance of a pipe or series of pipes often used will decrease, while that of a series seldom used tends to increase. If, for any reason, two stimuli varying in intensity are given simultaneously, the more intense tends to attract the lesser to its own path, whose resistance is thus decreased until it becomes the path preferred whenever possible, causing thus possibly a motor reaction different from that expected. From this point of view the author explains the phenomena of habit, variation and sensory and motor condensation.

This current within the system of pipes is evidently the nervous correlate of sensation. But feelings of pleasantness-unpleasantness arise only when two simultaneously existing currents meet in the higher centres in such a way that the total activity is increased, (causing pleasantness), or decreased (causing unpleasantness). The more complicated the structure, the more opportunity for pleasantness-unpleasantness to arise; it thus belongs in its definite form to a high stage of evolution.

The author points out that this view explains the fact that certain usually unpleasant sensations may through habit or purpose become pleasant, and *vice versa*. It also explains the lack of images of pleasantness-unpleasantness as well as the fact that these states cannot occur without perception; but conceivably, through complexity of structure, pleasantness and unpleasantness may exist at the same time. Emotions, according to this view, are not entirely derivable from pleasantness-unpleasantness, and may, indeed, exist without them. It is also evident that pleasantness and unpleasantness are not, and cannot become, sensations.

H. W. CHASE.

A Theory of Mind, by JOHN LEWIS MARCH. Scribner's Sons, New York, 1908. 453 p.

The writer tells us "that many believe that the next great advance should take place in psychology, and that this advance should be the result of a clarification of the field chiefly by the modern science of biology," which has hitherto had an extraordinarily slight influence in this direction. "Biology and psychology still stand almost rigidly